reputation, but owing to various causes over which we have no control the town is deteriorating, and we cannot be reasonably blamed for that.

About the matter of buses. It requires the sanction of the Municipal Council to ply on the roads. We are considering the question of issuing further licenses, but there also the question arises as to whether the Municipal Council will be justified in refusing licenses. We have also to look to the convenience of the travelling public. I do not know anything about the legal aspect of the question. But one thing is certain that this indiscriminate issue of licenses will be stopped, and we will consider the required number of buses necessary to each line. This has also become a scandal. Certain parts of the roads are overcrowded with buses. Some of these buses are in a rotten condition, and I warned the Government that these buses should be placed under a special officer. A resolution will be brought in this House to that effect and I hope that the House will pass it unanimously.

Deputy President.—Do you support the resolution?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I support the motion but at the same time I wish to bring to the notice of the House a charge that has been levelled against the Municipality. I object to this sort of wording. No Government can insist a Municipality to do a particular thing.

Mr. U. Kandar Menon.—The Government is not going to insist the Municipality but they are only requesting the Municipality.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I beg to withdraw the latter part of the resolution. Nay, in view of the explanation given by the Hon'ble Member for Trichur, I withdraw this resolution with the leave of the Council.

(*The resolution was, with leave, withdrawn.*)

(*The following amendment of Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar was not moved and was hence considered withdrawn:*—

"*Omit the word 'Trichur' and insert 'Towns' and insert after 'Municipality' 'and Town authorities'. In line 2, instead of 'in the Town' make it 'in Towns'.*"

15. Higher Education in the State.

Deputy President.—Resolution No. 15 also stands in the name of Mr. Barton Wright.

Mr. C Barton Wright.—Mr. President, Sir, the resolution which stands in my name reads as follows:—

"*This Council recommends to the Government that a committee consisting of non-official educationists with His Highness Appan Tampuran as Chairman be appointed to inquire into and*

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report on the present system of higher education in the State with a view to solve the problem of education and unemployment by encouraging instruction in Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial instruction for which there is ample scope in this State."

Mr. President, Sir, it is true that Cochin has more than maintained the high place it holds in the field of education in India. The number of schools and colleges have considerably increased; and the educational expenditure has been mounting up year after year at an alarming rate. But what has been the result of all this educational progress in our State? A host of young under-graduates and graduates, many of whom are unfit to go through the battle of life, and who year after year swell the ranks of the unemployed. I may submit that the distress caused by unemployment among the educated young men in the State is assuming, if it has not already assumed, serious proportions; and it is, therefore, an imperative necessity that immediate steps should be taken to try and put an end to the present deplorable situation. Efforts should be made to provide fresh openings for those who are willing to work, but cannot find employment. Also the scheme of education should be thoroughly overhauled to suit the practical needs of the people. So the Government will be well advised to appoint a committee with His Highness Appan Tampuran as Chairman to go into this acute problem and suggest ways and means of solving it. Travancore appointed an Unemployment Committee sometime back, and I hope Cochin too will lose no time in probing this matter to the root which is causing all this social distress and will succeed in finding a timely remedy.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Sir, I rise to second the resolution, and in doing so I state that in Cochin we have plenty of waste lands, and our education is to be so shaped to give the young mind a training in agriculture, agriculture to be embodied along with the present literary education. So soon after our youngsters finish their Intermediate course along with B. A., B. Sc. in agriculture is also to be included as one of the subjects for higher courses. This may be conveniently done as the proposal is to shift the Maharaja's College to Anappara very near to our Government Ollukkara Agricultural Farm. So these two may be mingled together and for practical agriculture we have got the Agricultural Farm at Ollukkara and the theoretical portion can be had in the Anappara College. For agriculture in B. Sc., we want a good laboratory and for that we can have the aid of the present Maharaja's College Laboratory. While following closely the syllabus of study that is being prescribed for B. Sc., we see in it sufficient provisions to make any youth an all-round man and to pick up his own livelihood without service.

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Deputy President.—What is the matter under discussion? I think the Hon'ble Member is going beyond the point.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—I strongly press the necessity for the constitution of a committee and in seconding the same I beg to submit all these. Unless I show the importance of the resolution it cannot be supported on all hands. That is why I am labouring under this difficulty. While following the syllabus for study that is being followed by the Agricultural College at Coimbatore, we have got sufficient materials for the post of Diwan Peishkar, Tahsildars and the Revenue Inspectors, because they ought to be persons connected with the land tenures, soil, irrigation and yields, survey and other things. All these form the syllabus of study, and they must also be in touch with the few principles in engineering. Engineering is one of their subjects. Veterinary too is one of the subjects. To become an all-round man all these things are very essential. Political economy, co-operation in agriculture and credits, typical rural reconstruction schemes and other allied subjects are not neglected. In every way by giving more importance to agricultural education, our State can become very much ameliorated and the question of unemployment may very well be solved. So I heartily second the resolution and I believe the House will appreciate and follow the mover.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I would like to know what the mover of the resolution means by non-official educationists. Will you illustrate by a concrete example what you mean by non-official educationists? Appan Thampuran is only the Chairman. He wants the committee to be composed of non-official educationists.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You, for instance.

Mr. C. Barton Wright.— You will be eligible, for instance.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—That is what I want to know.

Deputy President.—Does anybody desire to say anything on this subject?

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Much as I appreciate the spirit in which the resolution has been conceived by the Hon'ble mover, I regret I am constrained to oppose it. To me it appears that this resolution is absolutely unnecessary. The references made by the Hon'ble mover in the course of his speech to the unemployment committee appointed by the Travancore Government and the report submitted by that Committee minimises my work in opposing his resolution. Conditions in

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Travancore with reference to the educated unemployed are substantially similar to those existing in this State, and we can very well profit by the recommendations made by the committee appointed by the Travancore Government in their elaborate report on the matter. I don't think it necessary to appoint an *ad hoc* committee in the State for this purpose and waste our money, our energy and time for it without any corresponding return. For the above reasons, I think the recommendation is unnecessary and hence I oppose this resolution.

Mr. V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.—Sir, I support the resolution. True it is that we have got the advantage of the report of the committee in Travancore and in British India; but in view of the report of the Travancore Committee, to lay down a future programme of work for Cochin I think, if a committee is appointed, they will do some good work. With these few words I support this resolution.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, the evils referred to in the resolution that has been placed before the House by the mover exist, and that they are serious evils, I think, Government realise quite as well as Members who have spoken in favour of the resolution on the other side (*hear, hear*). Those of us who have been following what Government have been trying to do in regard to educational reform in the State, they, I think, will admit that Government have not been indifferent at all in regard to the shaping of our education, education of all grades—primary, secondary and later on of collegiate, so as to bring about a change for the better. Government, during recent years, have taken certain definite steps which go to show that Government are quite alive to the evils that exist. Therefore, if we are to be guided by what Government has done and if we are to be guided by pronouncements and definite declarations that Government have made from time to time, I don't think there is any necessity to doubt the sincerity of Government and the fact that Government is aware of the existing condition of things. Therefore, as the Muslim Member said, it does not seem necessary that a special committee should be appointed to bring these views to the knowledge of the Government, because Government is already in possession of the knowledge, the knowledge that is necessary to remedy the existing state of things. For instance, in regard to Vernacular Education, what we have been trying to do is to give a practical and vocational bias to the literary education that is imparted in these schools, and for this purpose we are employing teachers trained in Agriculture and Industries in our Vernacular schools. Coming to secondary schools, a good deal was said now by one of the Members about Agriculture. That is just one of the things, to the importance

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of which we are quite alive, and we have during recent years introduced Agriculture as one of the optional subjects in our secondary schools. We are attaching farms to certain of our High schools, and we have got trained men to teach not only the theoretical aspects of Agriculture but also the practical aspects of it. Recently I made a recommendation to Government that these Agricultural Farms and Agricultural classes should be placed under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Agriculture so that there may be co-operation between the two Departments. We of the Education Department do not profess to be experts in Agriculture, and, therefore, these steps we have taken will go to remedy the existing evils and to bring about the necessary improvement. In secondary schools it is not only with regard to Agriculture that attention is being paid. We are introducing industrial subjects. Very many of these industrial subjects are now taught as regular optional subjects in secondary schools, also commercial subjects are taught. Then to provide special instruction, for instance, we are developing our Trades Schools and we are taking students into these Trades Schools who have received some secondary education. We have just constructed a spacious and suitable building for the Central Industrial school at Trichur so as to facilitate the further training of our young men in industrial pursuits. There is another resolution which stands in the name of the same Member about training mechanics and motor drivers and so on, and in connection with that resolution also I informed Government, now that we are developing these two central institutions, the one at Trichur and the other at Ernakulam, it would be possible for us to carry out the suggestion that is contained in that resolution. About collegiate agricultural education—agricultural education of a higher sort; the Member for Nemmara, for instance, who pressed the necessity of higher education in Agriculture, if he had read the report of the First Grade College Committee, he would have seen that this is an important point that is urged in that report, and one of the reasons why the committee recommended the transfer of the First Grade College to Anappara is that it would bring it into proximity with the Central Farm. If there is a short cut, it would be within a mile and a half of the Central Farm. As is done in European Universities, for instance in Edinburgh, the scientific part of the instruction could be given in the University classes. Along with the Arts students, the Agricultural students would get their teaching in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and so on in the regular University classes, and then there is the practical part of the work for which they have the necessary courses under experts. We shall be in a position to bring about that condition of things—impart higher

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instruction in the First Grade College and then send the students for practical training to a first-rate farm where demonstrations could be carried on, so that we are quite alive to the importance of imparting agricultural instruction of an advanced type. As the Member pointed out, we talk of industrial education, but after all, the main industry of our country is agriculture, and, therefore, the larger the number of educated young people that we can divert to this line, the better it would be for our State. If we could have a set of men trained in the higher branches of Agriculture, it will be possible to expand our activities and to train more men in the lower grades. We found it very difficult to send our men to Coimbatore because of the prohibitive rate of fees they charge there. So, what we are doing is, instead of sending to Coimbatore we send our young men to Poona. Even Coimbatore and Poona do not serve our purposes well because the conditions in those places are so very different from what they are here, so that real agricultural instruction that will suit our country we cannot have until we have an institution of our own. What I urge is, that we do not say that the changes that are advocated are undesirable or unnecessary. Far from that. We are quite alive to the importance of this aspect of education, quite as alive as Members on the other side, and we only want to place this fact before the House, that the Government is quite alive to the importance of the question and have already taken steps in that direction, and there is plenty yet to be done in the way of development of practical education on the industrial as well as on the agricultural side.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Will you tell us what has been done for tackling the question of unemployment?

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I mentioned that more than once here. As the Member for Mussalmans pointed out, there is the report of the Unemployment Committee in Travancore and before that there was the report of the Unemployment Committee in Madras. In fact, I placed a summary of the conclusions of the Madras Committee at one of our budget meetings. Most of their findings we had anticipated, on which we have been basing our educational development here. When I read the Travancore report, the same was my impression. We can take advantage of this report that is already published, and we are quite thankful to the neighbouring provinces for having lightened our task. I don't think there are any material differences. The conditions are more or less the same in Travancore and Cochin. Where there is any difference, Madras comes to our rescue. There is absolutely no necessity for us to constitute another unemployment committee and to go through all these processes.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What I asked was what was being done to solve the problem. The reports I have seen.

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Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I mentioned the things that we are doing. The Industrial schools that have come into existence, both Central and Rural, and the agricultural institutions that we are yet going to open.

Deputy President.—Do you like to take the sense of the, the House?

Mr. C. Barton Wright.—I should like to do so.

(The resolution was put and negatived.)

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—I press for a poll, Sir.

Deputy President.—There are altogether only four or five to support.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Some sort of exercise.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You did not ring the bell.

Deputy President.—Oh, yes. Only there are four or five to support the resolution.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—So a poll is very easy.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—It is not so easy. We have to write the names of all.

The House divided: Ayes 3 and Noes 15.

Ayes.

1	Mr. C. Barton Wright	3	Mr. P. Krishna Menon
2	„ A. S. Harihara Ayyar		

Messrs.	*Noes.*	Messrs.
1 C. V. Antony	9	A. K. Kunju Moideen
2 V. K. Aravindaksha Menon	10	Rao Sahib C. Mathai
3 E. Ikkanda Warriar	11	K. Mohamed Seethin
4 K. Govinda Menon	12	P. Nilakanta Meno
5 U. Kandar Menon	13	I. Raman Menon
6 T. K. Krishna Menon	14	A. Sankara Menon
7 T. M. Krishna Menon	15	Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese
8 K. Krishna Pisharodi		

16. Corruption among Police Officers.

As Mr. K. T. Mathew, the mover was absent, the following resolution was considered withdrawn:—

"This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a Committee of three non-officials elected by the Legislative Council and two officials, namely, the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police, to enquire into and report upon the alleged corruption and other complaints reported against some of the police officers stationed at Kunnamkulam within the last one year."

17. Panchayat allotments to be non-lapsable.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*"This Council recommends that Panchayat allotments be made non-lapsable."*

The Council is aware that allotments made to Panchayats every year, if not utilised in that particular year, are under the existing rules to lapse at the end of the year, and the amounts will

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